

FOD

To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Upon a foaming horse
There follow'd frait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar. ix. 18.*
Fo'AMY. *adj.* [from foam.] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's foamy face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Behold how high the foamy billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the jufter side. *Dryden.*
FOB. *n. f.* [from *fubbe*, *fubfack*, German.] A small pocket.
Who pick'd a *fab* at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fab*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*
He put his hand into his *fab*, and presented me in his name
with a tobacco-stopper. *Addison's Spectator.*
There were two pockets which we could not enter; these
he called his *fab*s: they were two large flits cut into the top of
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fab*. *Swift.*
To FOB. *v. a.* [from *fuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobb'd* in
it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art
king, and resolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of
old father antick law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
He goes pressing forward, 'till he was *fobb'd* again with
another story. *L'Estrange.*
2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to
delude by a trick.
You must not think
To *foff* off our disgraces with a tale. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be *fobb'd* off so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p. i.*
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fobb'd* me off with only wine. *Addison.*
Being a great lover of country sports, I absolutely deter-
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fobb'd* off with a
garter. *Addison's Freilander, N. 3.*
FOCAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See
Focus.
Schellhammer demandeth whether the convexity or con-
cavity of the drum collects rays into a focal point, or scatters
them. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
FOCIL. *n. f.* [from *foelle*, French.] The greater or less bone between
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.
The fracture was of both the *foails* of the left leg. *Wifem.*
FOCILLATION. *n. f.* [from *foaille*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Diſt.*
FOCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. [In optics.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence
or concourse, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their
refraction by the glaſs. *Harris.*
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-
verge, may be called their focus. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure,
and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,
or latus rectum. *Harris.*
3. Focus of an Ellipſis. A point towards each end of the
longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any
point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that
longer axis. *Harris.*
4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis,
within the oppoſite hyperbola's; from which if any two right
lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas,
the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Diſt.*
FODDER. *n. f.* [from *foðre*, *foðer*, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up
for cattle againſt Winter.
Their cattle, ſtarving for want of fodder, corrupted the
air. *Knutley's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Being not to be raiſed without wintering, they will help to
force men into improvement of land by a neceſſity of
fodder. *Temple.*
Of graſs and *fodder* thou defraud'ſt the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the ſtarving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*
To FODDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.
Natural earth is taken the firſt half ſpit from juſt under the
tuſs of the beſt paſture ground, in a place that has been well
foddered on. *Evelyn's Kalender.*
From Winter keep,
Well fodder'd in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*

FOI

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as
many cowyards to fodder cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Straw will do well enough to fodder with. *Mortim. Hub.*
FODDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.
FOE. *n. f.* [from *foe*, Saxon; *foe*, Scottiſh.]
1. An enemy in war.
Ere he had eſtabliſhed his throne,
He fought great battles with his ſavage foes,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Never but one more was either like
To meet to great a foe. *Milton.*
2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.
God's benifon go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. *Shakeſ.*
Forc'd by thy worth, thy foe in death become;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coſtly tomb. *Dryden's Fab.*
Thy defects to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*
3. An opponent; an ill-wiſher.
He that conſiders and enquires into the reaſon of things, is
counted a foe to received doctrines. *Watt's Imp. of the Mind.*
FOEMAN. *n. f.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antago-
niſt. An obſolete word.
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily foil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your ſeaſon fell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
What valiant ſeaſon, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sb. H. VI.*
FOETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is
perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*
A fetus, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the
ſtate of a vegetable. *Locke.*
FOG. *n. f.* [from *fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt
denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.
Iaſect her beauty,
You ſenſuck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful fun,
To fall and blaſt her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Leſſer miſts and fogs than thoſe which covered Greece with
fo long darkneſs, preſent great alterations in the fun and
moon. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the ſpringing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To fit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*
Fogs we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in
our hotteſt months. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
FOG. *n. f.* [from *fog*, Latin.] Gramen in foreſta regis locatur
pro foggio. *Leges foreſt. Scotiae.* Aftergraſs; graſs which
grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.
FOGGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.
FOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The ſtate of being dark or
miſtily; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.
FOGGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]
1. Miſtily; cloudy; dank; full of moiſt vapours.
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* miſt
Of our ſelf-love, fo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney, b. ii.*
And Phœbus flying ſo, moſt ſhameful fight,
His bluſhing face in *foggy* cloud implies,
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*
Whence have they this miſt?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakeſ. Henry V.*
Let not air be too groſs, nor too penetrative; not ſubject
to any *foggy* noiſomeſs, from ſens or marſhes near adjoining.
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means
foggy, retire your rareſt plants. *Evelyn's Kalender.*
2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.
FOH. *interjeſt.* [from *foh*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjeſtion
of abhorrence: as if one ſhould at ſight of any thing hated
cry out a *foe*!
Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank.
Foul diſproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakeſ. Othello.*
FOIBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide; a
failing.
He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſ.*
The witty men ſometimes have ſenſe enough to know their
own *foibles*, and therefore they caſtly ſhun the attacks of
argument. *Watt's Logick.*
To FOIL. *v. a.* [from *foiler*, to wound, old French.] To put to
the worſt; to defeat, though without a complete victory.
Amazeſment ſeiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to ſee
Thus foil'd their mightieſt. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. vi.*
Leader of thoſe armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have foil'd! *Milton.*
Yet theſe ſubject not: I to theſe diſcloſe
What inward thought I feel, not therefore foil'd:
Who meet with various objects, from the ſenſe
Variouſly

FOI

Variouſly repreſenting; yet ſtill free,
Approve the beſt, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
Strange, that your fingers ſhould the pencil foil, *Waller.*
Without the help of colours or of oil!
He had been foil'd in the cure, and had left it to nature.
Wifeman's Surgery.
In their conflicts with ſin they have been to often foil'd,
that they now deſpair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*
Virtue, diſdain, deſpair, I oft have try'd;
And, foil'd, have with new arms my foe defy'd. *Dryden.*
But I, the comfort of the Thunderer;
Have wag'd a long and unſucceſſful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am foil'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a
complete conqueſt.
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One ſudden foil ſhall never breed diſtruſt. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI.*
Whoſe overthroweth his mate in ſuch fort, as that either
his back, or the one ſhoulder, and contrary heel do touch the
ground, ſhall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-
gered, and make a narrow eſcape, it is called a foil. *Carew.*
So after many a foil the tempter proud,
Renewing freſh aſſaults, amidſt his pride,
Fell when he ſtood to ſee his victor fall. *Milton's P. Loſt.*
When age ſhall level me to impotence,
And ſweating pleaſure leave me on the foil. *Southern.*
Death never won a ſtake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate ſo near a foil. *Dryden.*
2. [Feuille, French.] Leaf; gilding.
A ſtately palace, built of ſquared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whoſe walls were high, but nothing frothy nor thick;
And golden foil all over them diſplay'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal ſoil,
Nor in the glittering foil
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to
raiſe their luſtre.
As for the black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet for foil of his milk-white to ſerve.
Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to ſet it off. *Shakeſ. Hen. IV.*
The ſullen paſſage of thy weary ſteps
Eſteem a foil, wherein thou art to ſet
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare's*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the foil
cloſely itſelf, and thereby better augment its luſtre: the foil is
a mixture of maſſich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Muſæum.*
Heſtor has a foil to ſet him off: we are perpetually op-
poſing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Heſtor.
Notes on the Odyssey.
4. [From *foiller*, French.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.
He that plays the king ſhall be welcome;
His majeſty ſhall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight ſhall uſe his foil
and target. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*
FOILER. *n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage
over another.
To FOIN. *v. n.* [from *foindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To puſh in fencing.
He hew'd, and laſh'd, and foil'd, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did ſeek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward fo mighty throws,
But yielded paſſage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
He cares not what miſchief he doth, if his weapon be out:
he will foil like any devil; he will ſpare neither man, woman,
nor child. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Then both, no moment loſt, at once advance
Againſt each other, arm'd with ſword and lance:
They luſh, they foil, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their corſlets, and the thinn'eſt parts explore. *Dryden.*
FOIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.
FOININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a puſhing manner.
FOISON. *n. f.* [from *foison*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word
now out of uſe.
Pay juſtly thy tithes, whatſoever thou be,
That God may in bleſſing ſend *foiſon* to thee. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*
Be wiſful to kill, and unſkilful to ſtore,
And look for no *foiſon*, I tell thee before. *Tuſſer's Huſband.*
Nature ſhould bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakespeare's Tempeſt.*
As thoſe that feed grow full, as blooming time
That from the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foiſon*; ſo her plenteous womb
Expelleth his full tilth and huſbandry. *Shakeſ. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*
To FOIST. *v. a.* [from *foiſer*, French.] To infer by forgery.
Left negligence or partiality might admit or *foiſt* in abuſes
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FOL

Forge law, and *foiſt* it into ſome by-place.
Of ſome old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
FOISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foiſty*.] Faultineſs; mouldineſs.
Dreſs muſtard, and lay it in cellar up ſweet,
Left *foiſineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*
FOISTY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; ſuſty.
FOLD. *n. f.* [from *fold*, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were heaves
New reap'd; the other part, ſheepwalks and fold. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy ſheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain. *Milton.*
2. The place where ſheep are houſed.
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complaint of cares to come. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of ſheep.
And this you ſee I ſcarce drag along,
Who yeanning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promiſe of my failing fold. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meeting, they're diſtinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful fold. *Creech.*
5. [From *fold*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an invo-
lution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon
another.
She in this triſe of time
Commits a thing to monſtrous, to diſmantle
So many folds of favour! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed in a num-
ber of folds of linen, beſmeared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*
Not with indented waves,
Prone on the ground, as ſiſce; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a ſurging maze! *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*
Let the draperies be nobly ſpread upon the body, and let
the folds be large: the parts ſhould be often travers'd by the
flowing of the folds. *Dryden's Duſſyſney.*
With fear and wonder ſeiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with ſeven diſtinguiſh'd folds
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
The inward coat of a lion's ſtomach has ſtronger folds than
a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbutnot.*
6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of fold in
composition. Fold ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, two
fold, twice the quantity; twenty fold, twenty times repeated.
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;
ſome an hundred fold, ſome ſixty fold, ſome thirty fold. *Matt.*
At laſt appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice three fold the gates: three folds were braſs,
Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
Their martyr'd blood and aſhes ſow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where ſtill doth ſway
The triple tyrant; that from theſe may grow
A hundred fold. *Milton.*
To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.
The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd fold,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We ſee that the folding of ſleep helps ground, as well by
their warmth as by their compoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
She in pens his flocks with fold,
And then produce her dairy ſtore,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. [from *fold*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a veſture ſhalt thou fold them up. *Heb. i. 12.*
Yet a little ſleep, a little ſlumber, a little folding of the
hands to ſleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*
They be folden together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take
forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, ſeal it, and again
return to bed. *Shakespeare's*
Conſcious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in deſpair,
and ſits curling in a corner. *Collier of Envy.*
Both ſeal their ſails, and ſtrip them for the fight;
Their fold'd ſheets diſmiſs the uſeleſs air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.
We will defend and fold him in our arms. *Shakeſ. Rich. II.*
Witness my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs fold'd up. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
The fires i' th' loweſt hell fold in the people! *Shakeſ. Coriol.*
To FOLD. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to
join with another of the ſame kind.
The two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two
leaves of the other door were folding. *Kings vi. 14.*
FOLIACEOUS.